

# THE HEALTH BOARD AGES

## Dr. Cooper's Reply to Emmeluth Charge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and a number of matters attended to. All the members were present, President Cooper presiding.

The first matter taken up was that of action in regard to the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate and House on May 14th, and Representative Emmeluth's resolution concerning the Porto Ricans on Quarantine Island.

Dr. Cooper read his letter to Hon. J. A. Akina, speaker of the House, which letter was delivered yesterday morning. It was as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of even date signed by S. Mehuin, Clerk of the House, transmitting House resolution No. 4. This communication with enclosure reached me at 3 p. m. and I immediately gave my attention to its subject matter. The resolution contains but one clause directed to me in my official capacity, to wit:

"That until the committee do report, the Board of Health is directed to permit no persons of this Territory to depart from said Quarantine Island."

The facts in this case are these: The S. S. Colon was boarded last evening by the Federal authorities, not case of contagious or infectious disease found and the vessel and passengers passed as clean.

The Board of Health at a recent meeting, in view of the outbreak of smallpox among Porto Ricans on Kauai, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of Health shall cause persons and effects to be disinfected whenever such persons or effects are in such condition as to be nuisances, sources of filth, or causes of sickness, endangering the public health and safety."

The executive officer of the Board called on me at 7 o'clock this morning, requesting me, as attending physician to the Queen's Hospital, to examine three patients on board the S. S. Colon, for whom admission was desired. It is one of the rules of the hospital that there shall be admitted no patient who has a contagious disease, and it is my duty to examine into suspicious cases before admission. In that capacity I visited the Colon and saw the three patients. The ship's surgeon gave a diagnosis of intermittent fever for the two male patients, and reported the female as having suffered from a miscarriage of the preceding night. These patients were brought to the Queen's Hospital. An acute case of mania was reported on board and the patient will be committed to the insane asylum through the proper channel.

Meantime through the courtesy of the Federal authorities the disinfecting and sterilizing plants on Quarantine Island had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Health and the executive officer had arranged for the reception there of the passengers of the ship, to carry out the purpose of the Board as expressed in the resolution quoted.

When the resolution of the Legislature reached me, at 3 p. m., I very shortly learned that already all but about fifty of the Porto Ricans had been placed aboard local boats, their having first been bathed and their clothing and belongings thoroughly sterilized by heat. The remainder, those to whom the resolution of the Legislature would apply, had been treated according to our plans and were ready to depart.

I found that Quarantine Island, which is now thoroughly and completely under the control of the United States, is absolutely without facilities for caring for these people. There are now held on the island by the United States authorities a number of persons who have been exposed to smallpox and measles, undergoing the usual quarantine attention.

The facilities for housing, feeding and caring in general for the Porto Ricans is absolutely wanting, the capacity of the present establishment being absorbed now by the persons held there. And while they are capable of expansion, I would hardly have deemed it wise to quarter fifty women and children in such close proximity to smallpox suspects even if the local board had been in control.

The admission for fumigation of the Porto Ricans and their effects on Quarantine Island was through the courtesy of the Federal authorities, the local board having no jurisdiction in the premises.

In this situation the arrangements were made for securing the use of the channel wharf and warehouse. This is a commodious structure, offering plenty of room, and was taken by the Board of Health as a place of refuge only after the promise of representatives of the Planters' Association that there would be supplied plenty of clean bedding and ample supplies of food. The sanitary arrangements are under our supervision. This the local authorities considered as a much more advisable arrangement than to send the immigrants back to the ship in which they had spent the past week, which would have meant a repetition of the fumigating process on the morrow.

In conclusion, sir, I would say that I consulted the Attorney General as to the Powers of the Board to carry out the directions of your resolution No. 4 and he advised me that the Board of Health is without power to confine persons who have been declared clean and free of disease by Federal quarantine authorities, when those persons have come from an American port with a clean bill of health. To do so would be an arrogation of authority distinctly in opposition to the American theory of freedom of inter-State passage and intercourse and an abridging of personal liberty at variance with our institutions. Such an act on our part would place each member of the Board liable to action in the eyes of the law.

The report on bids for the supplying of rolled barley for the Board of Health was then read, showing bids as follows: Union Feed Stables, \$26.75; California Feed Company, \$26.75; J. M. Camara, \$25. The bid of J. M. Camara, being the lowest, had been accepted. The report was approved by the meeting.

Dr. Sloggett introduced a resolution that tenders be advertised for the furnishing of drugs to the Board of Health for the rest of the year. Dr. Sloggett moved that the resolution be made to cover the furnishing of surgical supplies, as well as the furnishing of drugs. The resolution was adopted with the amendment proposed. This is a new departure, it having been previously the arrangement to purchase these supplies at random.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith read a partial report of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the Insane Asylum. The report was unfinished, and Mr. Smith stated that information would be obtained today for making it complete. The report was not acted upon, and was left in the hands of the committee for completion.

A letter from Dr. Walters, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was then read. It contained a request for an appropriation of \$117 for the repairing of closets. Dr. Sloggett moved that the request be allowed and sum paid from the appropriations on hand. The motion was carried.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith reported verbally that an expenditure of twice the amount of the present charge for excavations would make the system self-supporting; enlarging upon his idea, he said that the same applied to the garbage arrangements, and outlined a plan for making the entire system self-supporting. His plan was not considered, Dr. Cooper ruling that the matter could not be taken up until complete reports were before the board.

Dr. Sloggett reported that the expenses of the Molokai and Kaihi settlements were as economical as could well be managed, and that he could not recommend any reduction.

The committee to whom the matter of licenses to sell poisonous drugs had been referred recommended that licenses be issued only to those who could pass satisfactory examinations, and the following resolution was framed and approved:

"That an answer be sent to the treasurer advising him to issue licenses for the sale of poisonous drugs to those only who can pass an examination before three graduated pharmacists as to the nature of the drugs and their actions, and also sign an agreement that upon condition of being allowed the privilege of selling poisonous drugs, that they will abide by the regulations of the Board of Health in regard to the sale of the poisons."

"We believe that the recommendation is necessary for the preservation of the health of the public and for the protection of the class of people who would be supplied by those who are applying for the licenses."

Captain S. Johnson, the Sanitary Inspector, reported the tug Eleu on dry dock. This tug hauls garbage out to the sea. Captain Johnson reported that the Fearless asks \$40 a trip for the work, which the board considered too much. It was recommended that Young's launch be negotiated for, for temporary service, while the Eleu is being repaired.

The Rapid Transit Company's application that some regulation be made making it a misdemeanor to expectorate in the cars, was read. The meeting adopted a regulation in accordance with the request.

Commissioner Shorey was given authority to prosecute a milk dealer for adulterating milk.

The committee on the supply of palat to the leper settlements reported, recommending that bids be advertised for as follows: For four years, 21-pound packages; for four years, 25-pound packages; for six years, 21-pound packages; for six years, 25-pound packages; for eight years, 21-pound packages, and for eight years 25-pound packages, the bundles to be in flour sacks. The board authorized tenders to be advertised for to supply palat as recommended.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the completed reports will be brought before the board and acted upon.

## TAKES THE RED HAT OF CARDINAL

Martinelli, the Papal Legate, Received Into the Sacred College.

BALTIMORE, May 8. — Sebastian Martinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and Cardinal-elect of the Church of Rome, today received at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons the red biretta and donned the robes, which will hereafter mark his rank. The ceremony, which is the second step in his elevation to his new position, was marked by all the pomp and brilliancy usually attendant upon such occasions. It was held in the venerable cathedral, the first edifice of its kind erected upon American soil and in which the first American priest and the first American Bishop were ordained. Among those who witnessed it were men and women prominent in every walk of life, diplomats, legislators, judges, journalists and ecclesiastics, the latter including half a score of Archbishops, half a hundred Bishops, priests, monks and seminarians.

Mr. Marchetti, upon the conclusion of the reading of the briefs, advanced to Cardinal Gibbons' throne and delivered to him an address informing him that the supreme pontiff had committed to him the office of investing with the red biretta Cardinal Martinelli, of whom Mr. Marchetti said: "His obedience overcame his humility and brought him unwilling to this sublime dignity, of which I will say nothing at present, as another more worthy than I will more clearly and more gracefully speak of it."

Cardinal Gibbons responded in part as follows: "Less than five years ago you came among us an entire stranger. You will leave us bound by the hallowed ties of friendship and without a single enemy to sound a discordant note in the universal jubilee of praise and congratulation. Your mission to the United States has been a mission of peace. While living among us you have taken as your model the Prince of Peace himself, of whom it is written 'he shall not contend nor cry out, neither shall his voice be heard in the streets. The bruised reed he shall not break, the smoking flax he shall not extinguish.' You have fulfilled your onerous duties more effectively, without noise or ostentation. In discharging your mission as apostolic delegate your eminence has been actuated by a high sense of justice, by a justice tempered with kindness."

There is but one sad note in the joyous festivity of today, and that is

found in the reflection that your eminence is destined to leave us. But we indulge the hope that you will abide with us for some time yet. And we are cheered and comforted by the consideration that when you take up your residence in Rome the holy father will have in you a wise and prudent counselor who is conversant with the religious, moral and social conditions of the United States. Your eminence will be able to inform his holiness that in no country in the Christian world can be found a hierarchy, or clergy, or people more loyal and more devoted to the sovereign pontiff, more tenacious of 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' more zealous in extending the kingdom of Christ than the bishops and priests and laity of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and advanced to the front of the altar, accompanied by his attendants, bearing the biretta. Mr. Martinelli arose, and, escorted by the members of the noble guard and the papal chamberlains, walked toward Cardinal Gibbons, before whom he knelt and bowed his head. Slowly lifting the biretta from the silver salver upon which it rested, Cardinal Gibbons unfolded it and held it high in order that the congregation might see it. Then, stooping, and with what seemed to be a softly murmured prayer, he placed it upon the head of the Cardinal-elect, who arose, and, advancing to the front of the altar, paid a strong personal tribute to Cardinal Gibbons. He then conducted mass amid the breathless attention of the vast audience. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, after which Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended.

## CHINA MAY ASK A YANKEE LOAN

Wu Ting Fang and New York Financiers Are Consulting.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: American capitalists may be asked by the Chinese government to subscribe to the loan which will have to negotiate to pay the indemnity to be exacted by the powers.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and New York financiers have been in communication on this subject. Communication has been entirely unofficial and have therefore been kept very quiet. Nevertheless, it has developed that the idea has been favorably received in New York. It is, of course, impossible to say what the outcome will be, as international politics will have an important influence upon the placing of the loan, but intelligent Chinamen favor obtaining subscriptions from the United States.

The Chinese government is well aware that provided the "open door" be conceded the United States at this moment would not go beyond a formal protest in case of the division of China. The situation would be changed, however, if Chinese bonds valued at millions of dollars, were held by American capitalists.

All that the Chinese minister has done has been to make inquiries, and American financiers have given an indication of what they are willing to do. The loan will be very large—Special Commissioner Rockhill has cabled to the State Department that the ministers had agreed upon \$37,000,000, but he is still trying to secure a reduction of this amount, but the lower it is the easier it will be for China, and the better the terms upon which she can negotiate it.

Foreign representatives in Peking will undoubtedly bring strong pressure to bear in behalf of the placing of the loan in their respective countries. Mr. Rockhill is not expected, however, to join in such a movement. It is within the range of possibilities that China, in order to satisfy all the powers, may decide to place in each country a loan equal to the indemnity due that particular nation. In this event the share of the United States will probably be less than \$20,000,000, and perhaps only \$12,500,000 in case its proposal for each power to reduce its indemnity should be adopted.

## THE KING A MENTOR.

Wants Royal Household at Windsor to Purify Itself.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A cable to the World from London says: The royal household at Windsor Castle has just received fresh proof of the King's determination to abolish the tax system which grew up under his mother, the Queen. The King has dug up from some forgotten corner an ancient black-letter document prescribing "twelve good rules found in the study of Charles I. of blessed memory." These rules King Edward has had framed and placed in a prominent position in the castle. Here are the rules:

"Profane no Divine ordinance. Touch no state matters. Urge no health. Pick no quarrel. Maintain no ill opinion. Encourage no vices. Repeat no grievances. Reveal no secrets. Make no comparisons. Keep no bad company. Make no long meals. Lay no wagers. These rules observed will maintain thy place and everlasting gain."

The gambling mania rages violently among the high and low in the royal household, and Windsor supports more bookmakers than any town of its size in England. The posting of these ordinances provides considerable restraint in the household, although the King has signified that they constituted the best rule of life for his royal servants and others that he had yet seen.

## BUFFALO FAIR OPEN ON SUNDAY

The American Sabbath Union Strongly Protests Against the Decision.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At the meeting of the board of managers of the American Sabbath Union, the opening of the Buffalo Fair on Sunday was discussed, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the directors for disregarding the petition "of 2,000,000 individuals, representing a constituency of 25,000,000 of ecclesiastical, civil, humanitarian and labor organizations," by deciding to throw open the gates of the exhibition on Sunday.

The resolutions stamp the directors' action as an affront to the religious convictions of a majority of the people of the Empire State. Ministers of the gospel throughout the country are asked in the resolutions to press upon the subject before the formal opening of the exposition on May 26.

Editor Rhodes, of the Star, is away for a two weeks' vacation.

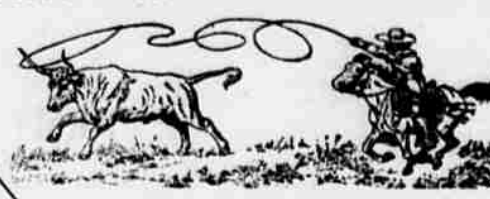
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